AMENDMENTS TO CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1-2. (Canceled)

3. (Withdrawn) As claimed in Claim 1 of the detailed description of the preferred embodiments on the rotor axial activation modulation of electric machinery due to reverse torque between the transmission shaft S100 of the electric machinery and the transmission structure T100 on the loading side there is installed a reversible activation helical structure SC200 consist of helical propeller structure or helical propeller structure with ball bearing or roller bearing structure, between the transmission shaft S100 of the electric machinery and the stator H100 there is installed a bearing SB100 for the rotary driving and axial displacement, and there is installed a bearing SB100 for the transmission shaft S100 to perform rotary driving and axial displacement, and between the electric machinery rotor and single side or dual sides of the stator H100 there is installed a free movable rotating axial pre-stressed spring SP100 structure, whereas the transmission structure T100 on the output loading side, through the axial pulling resistance and rotating bearing B500 structure to connect to the stator H100, such that when the electric machinery rotor R100 and the transmission shaft S100 is operating as generator or motor, its reverse torque through the action of the reversible activation helical structure SC200 between transmission rotating shaft S100 and the transmission shaft on the loading side, and produce the axial displacement in the preset direction, so as to generate the modulation of the setting of generator or electric machinery features or pulling selected control structure or testing devices.

4-5. (Canceled)

6. (Withdrawn) As claimed in Claim 3 of the detailed description of the preferred embodiments on the rotor axial activation modulation of electric machinery due to reverse torque, between the transmission shaft S100 and the transmission structure on the loading side T100 there is installed the reversible activation helical structure SC200 consist of helical propeller structure or helical propeller with ball bearing or roller bearing structure, between the transmission shaft of the electric machinery rotor R100 and the stator H100 there is installed a bearing SB100 for the transmission shaft S100 to perform rotating driving and axial displacement, and between the electric machinery R100 and single side of double sides of the stator H100 there is installed a free movable rotating axial pre-stressed spring SP100 structure, and further include using human, or mechanical, or fluid, or electrical driven relevant device to produce reversal driving to the transmission shaft S100, further to control and set the relative position of the electric machinery rotor R100 and electric machinery magnetic field F100, to actively control electric machinery characteristics or pull selected control structure or testing device, in addition depending on the need between the electric machinery rotor R100 and transmission shaft S100 there can be installed relative position limiting device or position locking device.

7. (Withdrawn) As claimed in Claim 3 of the detailed description of the preferred embodiments on the rotor axial activation modulation of electric machinery due to reverse torque, between the transmission shaft S100 and the transmission structure on the loading side T100 there is installed a reversible activation helical structure SC200 consist of helical propeller structure or the helical propeller structure with ball bearing or roller bearing, between the transmission shaft S100 of the electric machinery rotor R100 and the stator H100 there is installed the bearing SB100 for the transmission shaft for rotating driving and axial displacement, and between the electric machinery rotor R100 and single side or double sides of the stator H100 there is installed a free movable mutating axial pre-stress spring SP100 structure, and further to install include using human, or mechanical, or fluid, or electrical driven relevant device, so as to perform pre-stressed control and axial displacement setting to the pre-stressed spring SP100, and actively control and set the axial pre-stress of the pre-stressed spring SP100 with respective to the electric machinery rotor R100, and to control and set the positional relationship between the electric machinery rotor

R100 and electric machinery magnetic field F100, and further to control electric machinery characteristics or to pull selected control structure or testing device.

8. (Withdrawn) As claimed in Claim 1 of the detailed description of the preferred embodiments on the rotor axial activation modulation of electric machinery due to reverse torque, further can be the helical propeller structure consist of the transmission shaft S300 with two sections of clockwise (CW) and counter clockwise helical propeller, or the reversible activation helical structure SC100' consist of helical propeller with ball bearing or roller bearing, to couple with the two individual electric machinery rotors R100, between the two electric machinery rotors installed with pre-stressed spring SP100; the previously described transmission shaft S300 of the dual electric machinery rotors include the one body transmission shaft structure.

9. (Withdrawn) As claimed in Claim 8 of the detailed description of the preferred embodiments on the rotor axial activation modulation of electric machinery due to reverse torque, its dual electric machinery rotors can be consist of two sections each with its individual transmission shaft S300'.

10. (Withdrawn) As claimed in Claim 8 of the detailed description of the preferred embodiments on the rotor axial activation modulation of electric machinery due to reverse torque, between its two individual transmission shafts can further between the two individual transmission shaft S300' there can be installed the clutch CL100 using human, or mechanical, or fluid, or electrical power so as to combine the two electric machinery rotors for connection operation or for individual separate operation.

11. (Withdrawn) As claimed in Claim 8 of the detailed description of the preferred embodiments on the rotor axial activation modulation of electric machinery due to reverse torque, two individual electric machinery rotors R100 are coupled to their individual electric machinery magnetic field F100 structures, between the two electric machinery rotors there is installed pre-stressed spring SP100, and the two individual electric machinery rotors R100 can be electric

machinery rotors with same characteristics or different characteristics, the two electric machinery magnetic fields F100 coupled by the two electric machinery rotors also can be electric machinery magnetic fields of same or different characteristics; this rotor axial activation modulation of electric machinery due to reverse torque its constituents include:

(1) Axial pre-stressed spring SP100 installed between two electric machinery rotors R100, with one of them the reverse torque in the direction of rotation increases, the two individual electric machinery rotors R100 exhibit axial mutual compelling modulation displacement;

(2) Axial pre-stressed spring SP100 installed between two electric machinery rotors R100 and on the outside, with one of them the reverse torque in the direction of rotation increases, the two individual electric machinery rotors R100 exhibits axial mutual separating modulation displacement;

(3) Axial pre-stressed spring SP100 installed between two electric machinery rotors R100 and on the outer sides, with the positive or reverse torque in the direction of rotation increases, the two individual electric machinery rotors R100 exhibit axial mutual compelling or mutual separating modulation displacement.

12. (Withdrawn) As claimed in Claim 8 of the detailed description of the preferred embodiments on the rotor axial activation modulation of electric machinery due to reverse torque, the dual electric machinery rotors structures can be installed with human, or mechanical, or fluid, or electrical driven relevant device so as to perform reversal driving to the transmission shaft, and further to modulate and set the relative position of the electric machinery rotor and electric machinery magnetic field, so as to actively modulate electric machinery characteristics and depending on the need to install the relative displacement limitation device or fixed positioning locking device between the electric machinery rotor and the transmission shaft, or can be installed with human, or mechanical, or fluid, or electrical driven relevant device for the pre-stressed modulation and setting mechanism of the axial pre-stressed spring, to actively modulate and setting the axial pre-stress of the pre-stressed spring towards the electric machinery rotor, to modulate and preset the position relationship between the electric machinery rotor and electric

machinery magnetic field, further to modulate the electric machinery characteristics or pull selected control mechanism or testing device.

13. (Withdrawn) As claimed in Claim 8 of the detailed description of the preferred embodiments on the rotor axial activation modulation of electric machinery due to reverse torque, the electric machinery with dual electric machinery rotors and each individual electric machinery magnetic field structure, include both are generators or both are motors, or one is generator and the other is motor structures.

14. (Canceled)

15. (Withdrawn) As claimed in Claim 1 of the detailed description of the preferred embodiments on the rotor axial activation modulation of electric machinery due to reverse torque, its modulation model of generator or motor characteristics by producing axial displacement between its electric machinery rotor and electric machinery magnetic field, includes controllable voltage, current, frequency, etc. inputs versus output linear characteristics of the electric generator, and controllable motor speed, torque, synchronous or asynchronous, etc. input versus output linear characteristics or pulling selected control mechanism or testing device.

16. (Withdrawn) As claimed in Claim 1 of the detailed description of the preferred embodiments on the rotor axial activation modulation of electric machinery due to reverse torque, its reverse torque structure for rotor axial activation modulation of electric machinery includes: When the axial stack height of the magnetic core of the electric machinery rotor is greater than that of the electric machinery magnetic field, the modulation method of the electric machinery function is to make use of the magnetic poles of the electric machinery rotor and the electric machinery magnetic field in the axial corresponding displacement generated by using the centrifugal force, so as to couple the electric magnetic machinery rotor with fixed characteristics with different magnetic flux density or different gap, or different magnetic or different exciting method or any other different structure of different electric machinery physical property or electric machinery

magnetic field structure of different electric machinery characteristics, so as to generate the needed operation and output characteristics of the generator or motor or to pull the selected control mechanism or testing device.

17. (Withdrawn) As claimed in Claim 1 of the detailed description of the preferred embodiments on the rotor axial activation modulation of electric machinery due to reverse torque, its reverse torque as electric machinery rotor axial activation modulation structure include: When the axial stack height of the magnetic core of the electric machinery rotor is greater than that of the electro-magnetic field, the modulation method of the electric machinery function is to make use of the magnetic poles of the electric machinery rotor and the magnetic poles of the electro-magnetic field to generate axial pulling displacement by using the reverse torque, and the electric machinery rotor coupled by the electric machinery magnetic field can be axial multiple-section circuit squirrel-cage rotor structure, and each section of squirrel-cage rotor structure with different electric machinery characteristics, or can be rotors excited by windings or rotors consist of permanent magnetic type or salient type or hysteresis type or eddy current type, which has outer diameter that varies in axial direction, or armature of commutator type electric machinery rotor, to match the axial activation modulation displacement and with specific axially extended commutator CM100, so as to increase the coupling range with electric brush BU100.

18. (Withdrawn) As claimed in Claim 1 of the detailed description of the preferred embodiments on the rotor axial activation modulation of electric machinery due to reverse torque, its reverse torque as electric machinery rotor axial activation modulation structure include: By installing the electric machinery magnetic field and electric machinery rotor with different physical characteristics and different electric machinery structure, to produce the selected generator or motor operation characteristics by using reverse torque for axial activation modulation of electric machinery or to pull axial control clutch CLS100 or to pull other selected control mechanism or testing device.

19. (Withdrawn) As claimed in Claim 1 of the detailed description of the preferred embodiments on the rotor axial activation modulation of electric machinery due to reverse torque, electric machinery magnetic field and electric machinery rotor with different physical characteristics and different electric machinery structure, and combining the relevant mechanism of controllable electric machinery rotor to perform axial displacement and position setting, by externally using human, or mechanical, or fluid, or electromagnetic effect driving, so as to modulate the relative electric machinery relative coupling position between the electric machinery rotor and the electric machinery magnetic field, further to modulate the electric machinery operation characteristics; its characteristics is to make use of one side of the rotating electric machinery stator for the installation of internal circular helical structure axial modulation seat AB100, for the coupling to circular pulling block AN100, whereas the outer side of the circular pulling block AN100 are installed with helical structure, for coupling to axial modulation seat AB100 inner circular helical structure, the threads of both helical structures are irreversible transmission type, circular pulling weight AN100 is for installing to the stepping section where the rotating shaft outer perimeter is smaller, so that when the circular pulling weight AN100 is rotated by the hand wheel HD100 or pulled by other human or mechanical or fluid or magnetic structure, can perform axial single or double directional pulling transmission shaft S100, so as to change the relative coupling positions between the electric machinery rotor connected to the transmission shaft S100 and the electric machinery magnetic field, and further to modulate the electric machinery characteristics, between the circular pulling weight AN100 and transmission shaft S100 can be rotary relative rotating, and depending on the need there can be installed bearing or lubricant sleeve structure.

20-21. (Canceled)

22. (Currently Amended) An electric machine, comprising:

an electric field structure;

a rotor arranged to rotate relative to the electric field structure;

a helical structure situated between the rotor and a rotary shaft, and a pre-stressed spring situated at one end of the rotor, wherein said helical structure and said spring are arranged to

enable axial displacement of the rotor relative to the shaft, and thereby vary electrical machinery characteristics of said electric machine, in response to reverse torque resulting from interaction between said rotor, said ~~magnetic~~ electric field structure, and a load or driving device as the shaft rotates,

wherein when said reverse torque occurs, said rotor is displaced relative to the shaft, thereby varying said electrical machinery characteristics.

23. (Previously Presented) An electric machine as claimed in claim 22, wherein said helical structure comprises a helical structure for movably coupling said rotor and shaft.

24. (Previously Presented) An electric machine as claimed in claim 22, wherein said helical structure includes a helical nut on the rotor for engaging a corresponding helical groove structure on the shaft.

25. (Canceled)

26. (Previously Presented) An electric machine as claimed in claim 22, further comprising a second pre-stressed spring situated at an opposite and of the rotor, a direction of said axial displacement depending on a direction of rotation of said shaft.

27. (Previously Presented) An electric machine as claimed in claim 22, wherein said electric machine is a motor.

28. (Previously Presented) An electric machine as claimed in claim 22, wherein said electric machine is a generator.

29. (Previously Presented) An electric machine as claimed in claim 22, wherein said magnetic field structure generates a uniform magnetic field along a length of said rotor.

30. (Canceled)

31. (Previously Presented) An electric machine as claimed in claim 22, wherein electrical machinery characteristics of said rotor vary along a length of the rotor in order to vary magnetic coupling position between the rotor and the magnetic field structure with axial displacement of the rotor and thereby vary operational characteristics of the electrical machine.

32. (Previously Presented) An electric machine as claimed in claim 22, wherein physical properties of said rotor vary along a length of the rotor in order to vary magnetic coupling position between the rotor and the magnetic field structure with axial displacement of the rotor and thereby vary operational characteristics of the electrical machine.

33. (Previously Presented) An electric machine as claimed in claim 22, wherein properties of both said magnetic field structure and said rotor are varied in an axial direction to vary magnetic field density between the rotor and the magnetic field structure and thereby vary operational characteristics of the electrical machine with axial displacement of the rotor.

34. (Previously Presented) An electric machine as claimed in claim 22, wherein axial displacement of the rotor relative to the shaft causes pulling of a control clutch, transmission device, or other control or testing device.

35. (Currently Amended) An electric machine, comprising:

an electric field structure;

a rotor arranged to rotate relative to the electric field structure;

a helical structure situated between the rotor and a rotary shaft, and a pre-stressed spring situated at one end of the rotor, wherein said helical structure and said spring are arranged to enable axial displacement of the rotor relative to the shaft, and thereby vary electrical machinery characteristics of said electric machine, in response to reverse torque resulting from interaction

between said rotor, said ~~magnetic~~ electric field structure, and a load or driving device as the shaft rotates,

wherein when said reverse torque occurs, said rotor is displaced relative to the shaft, thereby varying said electrical machinery characteristics, and

further comprising an external device for controlling said axial displacement of said rotor exteriorly.

36. (Previously Presented) An electric machine as claimed in claim 35, wherein said external device is selected from the group consisting of a manual, electrical, hydraulic, or mechanical control device.

37. (Previously Presented) An electric machine as claimed in claim 35, wherein an axial length of said rotor is greater than an axial length of said magnetic field structure.

38. (Previously Presented) An electric machine as claimed in claim 35, wherein said electric machine is a generator.

39. (Previously Presented) An electric machine as claimed in claim 35, wherein said magnetic field structure generates a uniform magnetic field along a length of said rotor.

40. (Previously Presented) An electric machine as claimed in claim 35, wherein electrical machinery characteristics of said rotor vary along a length of the rotor in order to vary magnetic coupling position between the rotor and the magnetic field structure with axial displacement of the rotor and thereby vary operational characteristics of the electrical machine.

41. (Previously Presented) An electric machine as claimed in claim 35, wherein physical properties of said rotor vary along a length of the rotor in order to vary magnetic coupling position between the rotor and the magnetic field structure with axial displacement of the rotor and thereby vary operational characteristics of the electrical machine.

42. (Previously Presented) An electric machine as claimed in claim 35, wherein properties of both said magnetic field structure and said rotor are varied in an axial direction to vary magnetic field density between the rotor and the magnetic field structure and thereby vary operational characteristics of the electrical machine with axial displacement of the rotor.

43. (Previously Presented) An electric machine as claimed in claim 35, wherein axial displacement of the rotor relative to the shaft causes pulling of a control clutch, transmission device, or other control or testing device.